Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1800. [No. 2005.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

FOR SALE,

The Whole of the real Eſtate of the Subſcriber, in Newtown, conſiſting of a Two ſtory Dwelling-Houſe 28 by 30 Feet with a Cellar under it—together with a Slaughter-Houſe, and other Buildings, extending 75 Feet—and Eight Lots of Land.—Alſo an excellent faſt ſailing Two Maſt BOAT, 22 Feet Keel and 9 Feet in Width, completely fitted. For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD PERRY.

Newport, Sept. 9th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The Sloop NABBY,

Burthen 52 Tons, lying at Joſeph Lyon's Wharf.—For further Particulars inquire of Joſeph Lyon or Samuel Vaughn.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A good two-ſtory Houſe, and two acres and eighty-five rods of Land, on the bank of the Narrow-River, near the Bridge, one mile from the South-ferry, on the ſtage and poſt-road to New-London and Providence :——A good ſtand for a Tavern or a Trader; oyſters and fiſh to be caught within a few rods of the houſe, all times of the year :—Likewiſe 80 or 90 acres of Wood-Land, one mile weſt of ſaid houſe. If not ſold by the 25th of March next, will then be to Let. For particulars inquire of

ABIAL BROWN.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A very good Cow, with a Calf [illegible] Weeks old. Inquire of the Printer.

September 5, 1800.

BRISTOL CHURCH LOTTERY.

THE Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island, &c.* having granted to the Church in *Briſtol* the Benefit of a Lottery, they have elected the Subſcribers Managers, who have given Bonds, as required by Law, and now preſent the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		700		700
2	Prizes of	300	are	600
3		250		750
4		150		600
10		100		1000
12		50		600
14		40		560
15		30		450
18		20		360
29		10		290
430		6		2580
2002		5		10,010
2541	Prizes.			20,500
2459	Blanks.		For the Lottery,	4500
5000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars,			25,000

*** *Not one Blank to a Prize.*

The Managers flatter themſelves that the above Scheme, calculated to enſure to every charitable Adventurer a certain Prize at a ſmall Hazard, will meet the Approbation of the Public; and as they are determined that no Exertions on their Part ſhall be wanting, they feel confident in aſſerting, that this Lottery ſhall commence drawing on the firſt *Monday* in *December* next.—All Prizes ſhall be paid on Demand, excepting the ten Higheſt, which ſhall be payable within 60 and 90 Days after the Drawing ſhall have been publiſhed.—Prizes not called for within 6 Months, will be conſidered as given for the Benefit of the Society.

NATHANIEL MUNRO,
LEMUEL CLARK,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
AARON USHER.

Briſtol, June 21, 1800.

N. B. TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Stores of JOHN BOURS, Eſq; and Mr. WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-ſtreet, Newport.

THOMAS HOWLAND,

BROKER,

Has for Sale, on good Terms,

Old Antigua Rum, in Hogſheads and Barrels; New-England do. do. Bohea Tea of a ſuperior quality, per cheſt, hundred, dozen, or pound; a few caſks of real ſtrained Oil; white and brown Havanna Sugar per box or barrel; Indigo per doz. or lb. Prime Pork per barrel; Pimento per hundred or dozen; Coffee per bag or dozen; two hundred weight deck nails; Malaga Wine per quarter caſk; Tea Kettles per dozen; New Rice per hundred; London enameled Cups and Saucers per groce; Lamp Black per barrel or pound; Vinegar per barrel or gallon; Tobacco in hogſheads; Superfine Flour per barrel or hundred.

Alſo, Half a Houſe and Lot, ſituate on the Hill; One Lot oppoſite ditto—and a Houſe and Lot, in Tanner-ſtreet.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1800.

This Day Published,

And for ſale at *Farnsworth's* printing-office (Price 25 Cents, ſtitched in blue.)

An ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE *of the* UNIIED STATES;

WITH

An EPITOME and VINDICATION

OF THE

PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER

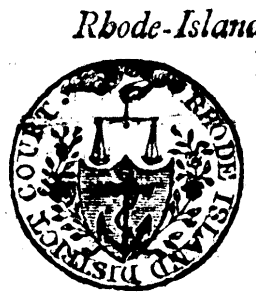
OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Newport, Sept. 9, 1800.

☞ *Subſcribers will please to call for their Books.*

Rhode-Island District, &c.



BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court, by David L. Barnes Eſq; Attorney for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, againſt the Sloop Good Intent, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, and other Appurtenances, for having been fitted, equipped and employed (as it is alledged) in tranſporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States, in ſuch Caſe made and provided; and that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel at a Special Diſtrict Court to be holden at Newport, within ſaid Diſtrict, on the thirtieth Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of ſaid Day.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, Aug. 30, 1800.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *THADDEUS COOK*, late of Tiverton, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Eighteen Months from the Date hereof, being allowed for that Purpoſe.—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Taylor Davenport* in Tiverton, on the firſt Saturday in November, 1800; and alſo at ſaid Place on the firſt Saturday in every ſecond Month afterwards during the Term aboveſaid, from one to five o'Clock, P. M. on each Day.

WALTER COOK,
LEMUEL TABER.

Tiverton, Sept. 5, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel; firſt Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and ſquare Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Meſs and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

Waſhington, ſs.

South-Kingstown. Sept. 5, 1800.

Whereas Jane Miner (late Jane Lewis) of Hopkinton, in the county of Waſhington, hath this day lodged in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for this county, her petition, praying ſaid Court to pronounce a decree of divorce, diſſolving the bonds of Marriage between her the ſaid Jane, and her huſband Aſa Miner, for cauſes ſpecially ſet forth in ſaid Petition.——Notice is hereby given to the ſaid Aſa to appear (if he ſhall think fit) at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at South-Kingſtown, the ſecond Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of ſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

Waſhington, ſs.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 5, 1800.

Whereas Margaret Danbcourt, of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, hath this Day lodged her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for this County—praying ſaid Court to pronounce a Decree of Divorce, diſſolving the Bonds of Marriage between the ſaid Margaret and her Huſband Francis L. Danbcourt, for Cauſes ſpecially ſet forth in ſaid Petition.——NOTICE is hereby given to the ſaid Francis L. Danbcourt to appear (if he ſhall think fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, the ſecond Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any he hath,) why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed on the 28th Day of Auguſt 1800, by the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Newport, Commiſſioners and Aſſignees of all the Eſtate of Philip Robinſon, an inſolvent Debtor, and having on the Day aforeſaid received from the ſaid Philip an Aſſignment of all his Eſtate; all Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Philip are hereby notified to exhibit and prove the ſame to us, within nine Months from the Day aforeſaid.

JOHN ROBINSON, jun.
WILLIAM T. SLOCUM,
WILLIAM V. KING.

Newport, ſs. } *Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, A. D.* 1800.

CASE.

Bill in Equity.

EBENEZER WOODWARD,

vs.

JOHN FAXON and ELISHA FAXON.

IT was ordered that the ſaid Defendants, John Faxon and Eliſha Faxon, be notified by Advertiſement three Weeks in the Newport Mercury, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Newport on the firſt Monday of March next, then and there to reſpond to the Matters contained in the Complainant's Bill.

Witneſs,

WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Juſtices Warrants for Sale at this Office.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO aſcertain the probable effects of Mr. Jefferſon's election to the Preſidency, we need only hint at the origin and nature of that political contagion, with which he is infected, and which has deſolated ſome of the faireſt portions of the world.

Europe, for about a century paſt, has occaſionally poſſeſſed men of talents, awakened to a ſenſe of the miſeries of their fellow-creatures, occaſioned by the oppreſſions of Government. They did not conſider, that civil reſtraints were neceſſary; or that theſe reſtraints ought to be more or leſs rigid as mankind approached to civilization, or to a ſtate of barbariſm. Deſtitute therefore of any rational ideas of reform, or of what degrees of liberty are compatible with the happineſs of different nations, they adverted to the original of man; and in tracing individual rights, they imagined to have found one paramount to all civil ſubordination. This they believed to conſiſt in a declaration of hoſtility againſt every eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, either in church or ſtate. Their reſearches convinced them, that all the phyſical and moral evils we experience ariſe from ſociety and civilization; and that true happineſs was alone to be found in the primeval ſtate—even the cultivation of knowledge, in their view, only increaſed the wretchedneſs of our condition.—while nations of ſavages and barbarians, among their woods and beſide their rivers, experienced pleaſures unknown to more refined life.—Such ſentiments as theſe, which promiſed the return of the golden ages, free from the graſp of tyrants, and the manacles of the Prieſthood, arreſted the attention of the people, and led them to contrive a ſyſtem of rights as ſeparately attached to the monarch and to the peaſant. This inveſtigation ended in a conviction, that all Government was arbitrary—that all religion was impoſture, and that no ſuch thing as morality exiſted in the Conſtitution of nature—all were the engines of Kings and Prieſts to augment, and to perpetuate their dominion. This ſyſtem of rights, ſpun from the brain of ſpeculative philoſophers, ſuch as Voltaire, Helvetius, and a thouſand others of ſimilar ſtamp, was publiſhed in all the vehicles of intelligence—they ſoon became more ſacred than prayer-books, and each citizen was metamorphoſed into a politician. Theſe rights allowed a promiſcuous intercourſe with the ſexes—authorized the murdering our deareſt friends, when neceſſary to our intereſt or convenience—and ſanctioned the abolition of all religious and civil reſtraints. Societies of men united to promulgate them among the populace—and to extend the effects of theſe political hereſies to the thrones of Princes. On this ground reſts the French revolution, and all the horrors it has inflicted. The revolutioniſts of that nation have ſtrictly adhered to theſe principles: They aboliſhed the ſabbath by a public decree—maſſacred the miniſters of the altar—and eſtabliſhed *Atheism*, or the doctrine of reaſon, as the only creed of Frenchmen. When therefore we reflect on the origin and nature of ſuch doctrines, and on their prevalency among men, we are the leſs aſtoniſhed at the excentricities and exceſſes of the preſent age.

Thus gradually a diſorder has been generated in the human mind, not leſs contagious and fatal than the plagues of Egypt.—Perhaps no nation is exempted from its dreadful ravages. If any Country can boaſt of political happineſs, of the moſt perfect freedom among the people, and of a great degree of exemption from burdens, it is that of America; yet ſtrange as it may appear, this fatal diſorder is prevalent among us—is propagated and embittered by all the empyrics of political ſcience. The leaders and fomenters of this revolutionary dance, poſſeſs weapons of a very deadly nature.—They flatter the paſſions and prejudices of the people at the expence of ſound judgment. They inculcate a belief, that the people are declining to a ſtate of ſlavery—that our rulers are ambitious of monarchy—and that a ſubjection to England is in contemplation. However abſurd theſe ſentiments, yet they are believed. Of whom are theſe remarks made? Such things are daily ſaid of Mr. ADAMS, who ſtood foremoſt in our conteſt for independence, and who acquired by his knowledge and perſeverence, a vaſt acceſſion of territory. Even the great WASHINGTON was equally implicated by theſe

Newport Mercury.

[1 Dol. 50 Cts. per Ann.] TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1800. [No. 2005.

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

FOR SALE,

The Whole of the real Eſtate of the Subſcriber, in Newtown, conſiſting of a Two ſtory Dwelling-Houſe 28 by 30 Feet with a Cellar under it—together with a Slaughter-Houſe, and other Buildings, extending 75 Feet—and Eight Lots of Land.—Alſo an excellent faſt ſailing Two Maſt BOAT, 22 Feet Keel and 9 Feet in Width, completely fitted. For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD PERRY.

Newport, Sept. 9th, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The Sloop NABBY, Burthen 52 Tons, lying at Joſeph Lyon's Wharf.—For further Particulars inquire of Joſeph Lyon or Samuel Vaughn.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A good two-ſtory Houſe, and two acres and eighty-five rods of Land, on the bank of the Narrow-River, near the Bridge, one mile from the South-ferry, on the ſtage and poſt-road to New-London and Providence :——A good ſtand for a Tavern or a Trader; oyſters and fiſh to be caught within a few rods of the houſe, all times of the year :—Likewiſe 80 or 90 acres of Wood-Land, one mile weſt of ſaid houſe. If not ſold by the 25th of March next, will then be to Let. For particulars inquire of

ABIAL BROWN.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 1, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A very good Cow, with a Calf [illegible] Weeks old. Inquire of the Printer.

September 5, 1800.

BRISTOL CHURCH LOTTERY.

THE Honourable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island*, &c. having granted to the Church in *Briſtol* the Benefit of a Lottery, they have elected the Subſcribers Managers, who have given Bonds, as required by Law, and now preſent the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	2000	is	2000
1		700		700
2	Prizes of	300	are	600
3		250		750
4		150		600
10		100		1000
12		50		600
14		40		560
15		30		450
18		20		360
29		10		290
430		6		2580
2002		5		10,010
2541	Prizes.			20,500
2459	Blanks.		For the Lottery,	4500
5000	Tickets, at 5 Dollars,			25,000

*** *Not one Blank to a Prize.*

The Managers flatter themſelves that the above Scheme, calculated to enſure to every charitable Adventurer a certain Prize at a ſmall Hazard, will meet the Approbation of the Public; and as they are determined that no Exertions on their Part ſhall be wanting, they feel confident in aſſerting, that this Lottery ſhall commence drawing on the firſt *Monday* in *December* next.—All Prizes ſhall be paid on Demand, excepting the ten higheſt, which ſhall be payable within 60 and 90 Days after the Drawing ſhall have been publiſhed.—Prizes not called for within 6 Months, will be conſidered as given for the Benefit of the Society.

NATHANIEL MUNRO,
LEMUEL CLARK,
WILLIAM PEARSE,
AARON USHER.

Briſtol, June 21, 1800.

N. B. TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Stores of JOHN BOURS, Eſq; and Mr. WILLIAM R. WILDER, in Thames-ſtreet, Newport.

THOMAS HOWLAND,

BROKER,

Has for Sale, on good Terms,

Old Antigua Rum, in Hogſheads and Barrels; New-England do. do. Bohea Tea of a ſuperior quality, per cheſt, hundred, dozen, or pound; a few caſks of real ſtrained Oil; white and brown Havanna Sugar per box or barrel; Indigo per doz. or lb. Prime Pork per barrel; Pimento per hundred or dozen; Coffee per bag or dozen; two hundred weight deck nails; Malaga Wine per quarter caſk; Tea Kettles per dozen; New Rice per hundred; London enameled Cups and Saucers per groce; Lamp Black per barrel or pound; Vinegar per barrel or gallon; Tobacco in hogſheads; Superfine Flour per barrel or hundred.

Alſo, Half a Houſe and Lot, ſituate on the Hill; One Lot oppoſite ditto—and a Houſe and Lot, in Tanner-ſtreet.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1800.

This Day Publiſhed,

And for ſale at *Farnsworth's* printing-office (Price 25 Cents, ſtitched in blue.)

An ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE *of the* UNIIED STATES;

WITH

An EPITOME and VINDICATION

OF THE

PUBLIC LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Newport, Sept. 9, 1800.

☞ *Subſcribers will please to call for their Books.*

Rhode-Island District, &c.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. Benjamin Bourn, Eſq; Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland—Notice is hereby given to all Perſons concerned, that a Libel is filed in ſaid Court, by David L. Barnes Eſq; Attorney for Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, againſt the Sloop Good Intent, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, and other Appurtenances, for having been fitted, equipped and employed (as it is alledged) in tranſporting Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States, in ſuch Caſe made and provided; and that Trial will be had upon ſaid Libel at a Special Diſtrict Court to be holden at Newport, within ſaid Diſtrict, on the thirtieth Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of ſaid Day.

W. PECK, *Marſhal.*

Newport, Aug. 30, 1800.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *THADDEUS COOK*, late of Tiverton, Mariner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and Eighteen Months from the Date hereof, being allowed for that Purpoſe.—Notice is hereby given, that we will attend at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Taylor Davenport* in Tiverton, on the firſt Saturday in November, 1800; and alſo at ſaid Place on the firſt Saturday in every ſecond Month afterwards during the Term aboveſaid, from one to five o'Clock, P. M. on each Day.

WALTER COOK,
LEMUEL TABER.

Tiverton, Sept. 5, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

GOOD Retailing Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel; firſt Quality Georgia Tobacco per Ditto; Cordage of all Sizes, per Ton or Hundred; Swede's Iron, flat and ſquare Bars, per Ton or Hundred; Souchong and Bohea Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Meſs and prime Pork, per Barrel; Rock Salt per Buſhel.

Alſo Linens; Diapers; Checks; large and ſmall Table-Cloths.

Newport, May 26, 1800.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, June 3, 1799.

GODFREY WENWOOD

Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Bartel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, July 8, 1800.

Waſhington, ſs.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 5, 1800.

Whereas Jane Miner (late Jane Lewis) of Hopkinton, in the county of Waſhington, hath this day lodged in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for this county, her petition, praying ſaid Court to pronounce a decree of divorce, diſſolving the bonds of Marriage between her the ſaid Jane, and her huſband Aſa Miner, for cauſes ſpecially ſet forth in ſaid Petition.——Notice is hereby given to the ſaid Aſa to appear (if he ſhall think fit) at the Supreme Judicial Court to be holden at South-Kingſtown, the ſecond Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew cauſe (if any he hath) why the prayer of ſaid petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

Waſhington, ſs.

South-Kingstown, Sept. 5, 1800.

Whereas Margaret Danbcourt, of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, hath this Day lodged her Petition in the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court for this County—praying ſaid Court to pronounce a Decree of Divorce, diſſolving the Bonds of Marriage between the ſaid Margaret and her Huſband Francis L. Danbcourt, for Cauſes ſpecially ſet forth in ſaid Petition.——NOTICE is hereby given to the ſaid Francis L. Danbcourt to appear (if he ſhall think fit) at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at South-Kingſtown, the ſecond Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any he hath,) why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ought not to be granted.

JAMES HELME, jun. Clerk.

THE Subſcribers having been appointed on the 28th Day of Auguſt 1800, by the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Newport, Commiſſioners and Aſſignees of all the Eſtate of Philip Robinſon, an inſolvent Debtor, and having on the Day aforeſaid received from the ſaid Philip an Aſſignment of all his Eſtate; all Perſons having any Demands againſt the ſaid Philip are hereby notified to exhibit and prove the ſame to us, within nine Months from the Day aforeſaid.

JOHN ROBINSON, jun.
WILLIAM T. SLOCUM,
WILLIAM V. KING.

Newport, ſs. } *Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, A. D. 1800.*

CASE.

Bill in Equity.

EBENEZER WOODWARD,

vs.

JOHN FAXON and ELISHA FAXON.

IT was ordered that the ſaid Defendants, John Faxon and Eliſha Faxon, be notified by Advertiſement three Weeks in the Newport Mercury, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at Newport on the firſt Monday of March next, then and there to reſpond to the Matters contained in the Complainant's Bill.

Witneſs,
WILLIAM V. KING, *Clerk.*

Juſtices Warrants for Sale at this Office.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

TO aſcertain the probable effects of Mr. Jefferſon's election to the Preſidency, we need only hint at the origin and nature of that political contagion, with which he is infected, and which has deſolated ſome of the faireſt portions of the world.

Europe, for about a century paſt, has occaſionally poſſeſſed men of talents, awakened to a ſenſe of the miſeries of their fellow-creatures, occaſioned by the oppreſſions of Government. They did not conſider, that civil reſtraints were neceſſary; or that theſe reſtraints ought to be more or leſs rigid as mankind approached to civilization, or to a ſtate of barbariſm. Deſtitute therefore of any rational ideas of reform, or of what degrees of liberty are compatible with the happineſs of different nations, they adverted to the original of man; and in tracing individual rights, they imagined to have found one paramount to all civil ſubordination. This they believed to conſiſt in a declaration of hoſtility againſt every eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, either in church or ſtate. Their reſearches convinced them, that all the phyſical and moral evils we experience ariſe from ſociety and civilization; and that true happineſs was alone to be found in the primeval ſtate—even the cultivation of knowledge, in their view, only increaſed the wretchedneſs of our condition—while nations of ſavages and barbarians, among their woods and beſide their rivers, experienced pleaſures unknown to more refined life.—Such ſentiments as theſe, which promiſed the return of the golden ages, free from the graſp of tyrants, and the manacles of the Prieſthood, arreſted the attention of the people, and led them to contrive a ſyſtem of rights as ſeparately attached to the monarch and to the peaſant. This inveſtigation ended in a conviction, that all Government was arbitrary—that all religion was impoſture, and that no ſuch thing as morality exiſted in the Conſtitution of nature—all were the engines of Kings and Prieſts to augment, and to perpetuate their dominion. This ſyſtem of rights, ſpun from the brain of ſpeculative philoſophers, ſuch as Voltaire, Helvetius, and a thouſand others of ſimilar ſtamp, was publiſhed in all the vehicles of intelligence—they ſoon became more ſacred than prayer-books, and each citizen was metamorphoſed into a politician. Theſe rights allowed a promiſcuous intercourſe with the ſexes—authorized the murdering our deareſt friends, when neceſſary to our intereſt or convenience—and ſanctioned the abolition of all religious and civil reſtraints. Societies of men united to promulgate them among the populace—and to extend the effects of theſe political hereſies to the thrones of Princes. On this ground reſts the French revolution, and all the horrors it has inflicted. The revolutioniſts of that nation have ſtrictly adhered to theſe principles: They aboliſhed the ſabbath by a public decree—maſſacred the miniſters of the altar—and eſtabliſhed *Atheism*, or the doctrine of reaſon, as the only creed of Frenchmen. When therefore we reflect on the origin and nature of ſuch doctrines, and on their prevalency among men, we are the leſs aſtoniſhed at the excentricities and exceſſes of the preſent age.

Thus gradually a diſorder has been generated in the human mind, not leſs contagious and fatal than the plagues of Egypt.—Perhaps no nation is exempted from its dreadful ravages. If any Country can boaſt of political happineſs, of the moſt perfect freedom among the people, and of a great degree of exemption from burdens, it is that of America; yet ſtrange as it may appear, this fatal diſorder is prevalent among us—is propagated and embittered by all the empyrics of political ſcience. The leaders and fomenters of this revolutionary dance, poſſeſs weapons of a very deadly nature.—They flatter the paſſions and prejudices of the people at the expence of ſound judgment. They inculcate a belief, that the people are declining to a ſtate of ſlavery—that our rulers are ambitious of monarchy—and that a ſubjection to England is in contemplation. However abſurd theſe ſentiments, yet they are believed. Of whom are theſe remarks made? Such things are daily ſaid of Mr. ADAMS, who ſtood foremoſt in our conteſt for independence, and who acquired by his knowledge and perſeverence, a vaſt acceſſion of territory. Even the great WASHINGTON was equally implicated by theſe

disgraceful insinuations—and the event of his relinquishment of public life, was mentioned in some News-papers of the day, as a subject of annual Jubilee among republicans.

Will any one be so hardy as to deny, that this contagious disorder was imported from France? No such monstrous pestilence was ever congenial to our hemisphere. It was the object of that country to acquire as many Allies as possible, and to propagate her poisonous dogmas in all lands—if the ruling powers were not inclined to favor her mad pretensions, then to make an appeal to the people, and thereby introduce internal disunion. On the eve, therefore, of her revolution, a train of diplomatic agents, like an army of locusts, was distributed among the neutral powers. Well affected to the principles of the French revolution, and not fully acquainted with the ultimate views of the French Government, we received them cordially, and this cordiality was considered by them as a sure test of submission to any demands. Without even disclosing the *real* objects of their mission to our Government, they began to enlist our citizens to fight the nations in amity with us—to assume the right of bringing prizes into our ports—of erecting courts of justice within our jurisdiction independent of our own, and of forming a party among us in favor of these strange pretensions. If we had suffered this, it would have been considered good cause of war by the belligerent powers—and at once made us a party in the quarrels and dissentions of Europe.—Our Government was therefore alarmed, and resolved to take a neutral position. This was founded in justice, and coincided with our national and individual interests. The French agents now changed their mode of attack;—what they could not effect by open force, they resolved to bring about by fraud and artifice. Hence they formed secret societies, in which their grievances, and the pretended injuries they had received from our government, were explained and magnified; the newspapers too became the vehicles of abuse, and every possible engine set in motion to excite jealousies against the constituted authorities. All these circumstances, with many others, concurred to create a party among us—of which Mr. Jefferson is the head—and to excite an irritation in the public mind little short of actual general commotion.

Will any one pretend to deny, that the evils we have suffered for several years past, were generated by this very party? In what manner were the two rebellions in Pennsylvania excited? What are the causes of the treatment we have received from France? What men are they who lavish encomiums on Jefferson, Burr, and others, and at the same time bestow epithets of opprobrium on Adams, and on all the leading men in our government—men who were the pillars of our revolution, and who exposed their necks to obtain it? Candid minds will, and must, impute all these disorders to the importation of French principles among us—principles which have extinguished most of the free republics of Europe, and which now shake our own to its centre.

From these solemn facts we may deduce the consequences of Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency. There can be no doubt, that he will speedily throw us from our neutral position—put us into the arms of France, and of course excite against us the resentment of all the other powers of Europe.—To support this defection, the people must be loaded with heavy burthens—for our fiscal resources will fail us: When once we relinquish our neutrality, it cannot be supposed, that we shall exist long without war, either among ourselves, or with foreign nations. Besides, in this tempestuous season, it is expedient to have a man of firmness at the helm. This character belongs not to Mr. Jefferson;—he is remarkable for his timidity and irresolution, in the hour of danger. About the year 1781 he was appointed Ambassador to Holland—but as success was doubtful, and as there was danger of falling into the hands of the English, he declined his appointment, and Mr. Adams succeeded him in the hazardous enterprize. When the English army landed in Virginia soon after, at a period when Mr. Jefferson was Governor, he was so extremely intimidated as to leave the State in a precipitate manner, and left his fellow-citizens, without a leader, to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling.—These are facts not to be controverted——some of them came within the personal knowledge of the writer of this piece. It is rational, therefore, to conclude, that Mr. Jefferson is not the man for times of danger and war, when the utmost prudence and skill are necessary to our safety and existence. Besides, his election would probably have a pernicious effect on the morals of our country:—for he is known to be fully *illuminated* with the mysteries of that modern philosophy, which has proved the destruction of religion on the continent of Europe and which has already inflicted a most painful wound on the principles of religion and morals among our own citizens.——Every the most careless observer will remark, that infidelity, and a deleterious philosophy, daily gain ground among us, to the prejudice of the doctrines of our forefathers; and it ought to be known, that Mr. Jefferson is the founder of them in this country.——I here speak the language of truth, without favour on the one hand, or prejudice on the other: It is to be hoped that Rhode-Island will follow the example of her New-England neighbours, and chuse such electors as will give their votes for ADAMS and PINCKNEY.

INVESTIGATOR.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

RELIGION and politics are important subjects.——Their relation to each other deserves a deliberate and impartial consideration. A writer in the last Mercury remarks, *Place but the rod once in those hands which are directed by a conviction that the union of politics and religion is necessary to the support of an energetic government, and you are under a religious tyranny at once.* This remark appears to be made in reference to President *Adams*, at least to those who plead for his support on the principle of his being a man of religion.—But in what sense has President *Adams* attempted to connect religion and politics? Or in what improper sense do those in favor of his continuance in office suggest, they ought to be connected?—The union of religion and politics denotes in some cases, the establishment of religion by law; so that a person incures a penalty by not believing certain doctrines, or observing certain institutions, and thus is under a legal necessity of professing and practising them.—This, it is admitted, would be tyrannical; for no one can be compelled to believe: and that which is impossible in nature, religion does not authorize, and it would be the height of despotism to require.—But such an union of politics and religion President *Adams* has never attempted. Politics and Religion may be said to be connected, when men of virtue and religion sustain public offices; and this is the only union at which President *Adams* has aimed.—He has declared, that "a decent respect for the Gospel, shall be with him, a recommendation of persons to public office;" not that he might create a party, who would assist him in establishing religion by law; but simply from a conviction, that under the influence of a respect for religion, persons will be more wise and faithful in the discharge of civil obligations, than if they despised religion.—

It may be objected, that in a free Government public offices ought to be open to all, and to regard religious principles as a motive for appointing persons to office, is to exercise tyranny—But in a Republic no one has any claim to office.—In not being elected, or appointed, he cannot justly complain, for, on this principle nine tenths of society have reason to complain—Further, when it is said, that in a free Government public offices ought to be open all, it cannot be meant, that no qualifications in the candidate ought to be considered: and if the people, or those authorized by them to appoint officers, think a decent respect for the gospel an important qualification, no censure can be passed, unless the principle in itself be wrong. But it may be said, that without regard to the gospel, and merely from self interest, a person may conduct the affairs of society with as much integrity and propriety, as though he were a friend to the Gospel;—but this implies, if the Gospel be the true religion, that virtue and vice may may have the same practical influence; and is, therefore, absurd.

The writer, before mentioned, is a zealous advocate though inconsistently, for the union of politics and religion in the sense now explained: for he objects to a certain political character for having, as he says, "violated the seventh command"—What if he has? If religion ought not to be connected with politics a person may break, not only the seventh commmand, but all the commands, and yet be qualified for any office, even to be at the head of our government: and the greater remove his character is from all religion, the more suitable is he for advancement to public office and influence.

From the present view of the subject, does not the argument in favour of President Adams appear reasonable, that he is the more worthy of his office, for being a man of religion; and because he has considered this an important qualification, in intrusting persons with the public interests?

The difference between him, and the person held up as his competitor, is, in this respect, great:—and should the latter be appointed, the consequences both to the moral and political interests of the country, are to be dreaded. There is yet room to hope, that such an appointment will not take place.——Should human probability fail, yet so long as the appointment is not a fact, we may trust, that the victory of this favoured country over so great an evil, is reserved as a further display of that sovereignty of divine goodness, by which we have heretofore been delivered.

AN AMERICAN.

LATEST *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

BOSTON, Sept. 8.

This day arrived here the fast sailing brig Alert, Capt. Rich, in thirty-one days from Plymouth, England. Papers (London) *to August 4th—Fourteen days later than before received.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

THE evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French, we are assured, required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the surrounding country should be declared either independent, or under their protection. The Porte, however, will consent to neither of these proposals; and on the 22d it was unanimously resolved in the Divan to send another army, consisting entirely of Europeans, with a new General in Chief, to Jaffa.

The army of the Grand Vizier, which at first was said to amount to 150,000, is now, by the desertion of the Asiatics, reduced to 20,000.

The plague has likewise broken out in his camp, and one of his best Generals died of it.

VIENNA, (Germany) July 18.

The English have exerted themselves to pervent the negotiations with France; and the Imperial Cabinet will not negotiate but in conjunction with England. ☞ *At least not until it receives the new two millions loan.*

RATISBON, July 10.

We are assured that the Court of Vienna has returned an answer to the First Consul's proposals for Peace, importing that the Emperor wishes for Peace not less than France; but for one that shall be general and durable; and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine Republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy and of the Austrian Hereditary States.—Should, however, the re-establishment of this Republic be made a conditio sine qua non, it remains to be considerd what France will propose for the security and indemnificatiou of Austria. This answer is esteemed so accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

July 15.

Yesterday an action took place near Landshut, in which the Archduke Ferdinand was obliged to retreat in the night he received a reinforcement of cavalry and infantry from Gen. Klenau, and marched towards Straubing.—The French continue to deceive the Austrians—the former are now within a league of this city. An armistice alone can preserve us from the enemy.

H. Q. French Army, Hochest, July 13.

The Austrians attacked us yesterday on all our line. The battle lasted all day, and was very bloody. Finally we defeated them and took 200 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. We had 200 wounded, and as many killed or made prisoners. The Polish soldiers, among the French gave on quarters.

MUNICH, July 16.

Immediately after the arrival of Count Dietrichstein, from Vienna, at the Head-quarters of Gen. Kray, the Generals Moreau and Kray held a conference together on the 13th at Pasdorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negociation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about five o' clock, an armistice was concluded. which may be considered as the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for. So soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the Emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a Congress for a Peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial city.

AUGSBURGH, July 17.

The head-quarters of Gen. Moreau will now be removed to Angsburgh, where it seems probable the Congress for Peace will be held.

It is said the First Consul Bonaparte, will come to the Congress for a Peace to be held in this city.

MANHEIM, July 19.

The Courier who lately passed through Strasburgh to Paris, has, it is said, given out, that his dispatches imported that the Court of Vienna was willing to enter into negotiations for Peace with France.

LONDON, July 21.

The armistice concluded by the Emperor is considered in general, on the continent, as the most advantageous which could be obtained in existing circumstances, because it secures to him the possession of the three strong places, Philipsburgh, Ulm and Ingelstadt, and affords him time to recruit his armies, to fill his magazines, and to make such changes as he may think necessary in the Commanders of his army.

Previous to the Armistice, which was extended to Germany, the 19th July—the French under Gen. Lecourbe took possession of Feldkirch, Coire, Lucienteig, &c. in the Grison country.

On the Danube, the French had bloody actions with the Austrians, until the 16th July. Their advanced guard even entered Ratisbon; but the armistice put an end to hostilities and both armies are repairing their shattered armours.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

The French are to keep possession of all Suabia, part of Franconia and Bavaria.—The Austrians however to retain Ulm, Ingolstadt, &c. and the Upper and Lower Engadine.—The French to hold Coire.—Twelve days notice are to be given of the recommencement of hostilities.

July 26.

The Ministers of the Northern Powers are about to assemble at Petersburg, for the supposed purpose of concluding on the armed neutrality.

It is reported that the English Minister at the Court of Sweden, has left Stockholm, without being indulged with an interview with the King.

The coalition of the four great Northern Powers seems to require daily more consistency.

Lord Carysfort has departed on an extra mission to Berlin, supposed to relate to the talked-of coalition of neutrals.

July 29.

On Friday evening his Majesty's ships the Nemesis, Terpsichore, le Prevoyante, the Arrow and Nile lugger, fell in with the Franda, a Danish frigate, having under convoy two ships, two brigs, and two galliots.—The Nemesis hailed her, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if she attempted it he would fire into the boat. The Nemesis' boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midshipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Danish frigate immediately fired several shot, which, missing the boat struck the Nemesis, and killed one man. The Nemesis immediately gave the Dane a broadside, when a most spirited action took place, which lasted about 25 minutes, at the end of which time, the Danish frigate being crippled in her rigging, and hull, struck her colours.—Two men were killed, and several wounded on board the Arrow; and eight killed, and a great number wounded on board the Dane.—The Danish frigate and convoy was brought into the Downs on Saturday, but no shore boats are allowed to go alongside, nor are the Danes allowed any communication with the shore.—The telegraph was immediately set to work, and in the evening Capt. Baker, of the Nemesis, set off in a post-chaise and four to wait upon the Admiralty. He arrived in town yesterday morning.

Orders have since reached Deal for our cruizers to capture all ships and vessels sailing under Danish colours.

July 30.

Yesterday Parliament was prorogued previous to its dissolution. His Majesty addressed both Houses in a firm and dignified speech. He congratulared them on the Union between Great-Britain and Ireland which he considered as "the happiest event of his reign."—He adverted to the approaching prospects of an abundant harvest, dissipating the fears of continued scarcity; thanked the Commons for the abundance and liberality of their supplies, and concluded by saying:—

"The course of the campaign upon the continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant success of my Allies.

"Much as these events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and interests, and for animating and supporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

"Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs; and the determination manifested in your recent declarations and conduct, must afford me the best means of promoting, in conjunction with my Allies, the general interest, and of providing under every circumstance for the honor of my crown, for the happiness of my subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British Empire."

LAST SYMPTOM OF PEACE.

Aug. 4.

It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman, arrived at Dover, that PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE, between the Austrian and French governments were SIGNED at Paris, the 29th ult. and that intelligence of that event was brought to Calais on Thursday last by express.

disgraceful insinuations—and the event of his relinquishment of public life, was mentioned in some News-papers of the day, as a subject of annual Jubilee among republicans.

Will any one be so hardy as to deny, that this contagious disorder was imported from France? No such monstrous pestilence was ever congenial to our hemisphere. It was the object of that country to acquire as many Allies as possible, and to propagate her poisonous dogmas in all lands—if the ruling powers were not inclined to favor her mad pretensions, then to make an appeal to the people, and thereby introduce internal disunion. On the eve, therefore, of her revolution, a train of diplomatic agents, like an army of locusts, was distributed among the neutral powers. Well affected to the principles of the French revolution, and not fully acquainted with the ultimate views of the French Government, we received them cordially, and this cordiality was considered by them as a sure test of submission to any demands. Without even disclosing the *real* objects of their mission to our Government, they began to enlist our citizens to fight the nations in amity with us—to assume the right of bringing prizes into our ports—of erecting courts of justice within our jurisdiction independent of our own, and of forming a party among us in favor of these strange pretensions. If we had suffered this, it would have been considered good cause of war by the belligerent powers—and at once made us a party in the quarrels and dissentions of Europe.—Our Government was therefore alarmed, and resolved to take a neutral position. This was founded in justice, and coincided with our national and individual interests. The French agents now changed their mode of attack;—what they could not effect by open force, they resolved to bring about by fraud and artifice. Hence they formed secret societies, in which their grievances, and the pretended injuries they had received from our government, were explained and magnified; the newspapers too became the vehicles of abuse, and every possible engine set in motion to excite jealousies against the constituted authorities. All these circumstances, with many others, concurred to create a party among us—of which Mr. Jefferson is the head—and to excite an irritation in the public mind little short of actual general commotion.

Will any one pretend to deny, that the evils we have suffered for several years past, were generated by this very party? In what manner were the two rebellions in Pennsylvania excited? What are the causes of the treatment we have received from France? What men are they who lavish encomiums on Jefferson, Burr, and others, and at the same time bestow epithets of opprobrium on Adams, and on all the leading men in our government—men who were the pillars of our revolution, and who exposed their necks to obtain it? Candid minds will, and must, impute all these disorders to the importation of French principles among us—principles which have extinguished most of the free republics of Europe, and which now shake our own to its centre.

From these solemn facts we may deduce the consequences of Mr. Jefferson's election to the Presidency. There can be no doubt, that he will speedily throw us from our neutral position—put us into the arms of France, and of course excite against us the resentment of all the other powers of Europe.—To support this defection, the people must be loaded with heavy burthens—for our fiscal resources will fail us: When once we relinquish our neutrality, it cannot be supposed, that we shall exist long without war, either among ourselves, or with foreign nations. Besides, in this tempestuous season, it is expedient to have a man of firmness at the helm. This character belongs not to Mr. Jefferson;—he is remarkable for his timidity and irresolution, in the hour of danger. About the year 1781 he was appointed Ambassador to Holland—but as success was doubtful, and as there was danger of falling into the hands of the English, he declined his appointment, and Mr. Adams succeeded him in the hazardous enterprize. When the English army landed in Virginia soon after, at a period when Mr. Jefferson was Governor, he was so extremely intimidated as to leave the State in a precipitate manner, and left his fellow-citizens, without a leader, to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling.—These are facts not to be controverted——some of them came within the personal knowledge of the writer of this piece. It is rational, therefore, to conclude, that Mr. Jefferson is not the man for times of danger and war, when the utmost prudence and skill are necessary to our safety and existence. Besides, his election would probably have a pernicious effect on the morals of our country;—for he is known to be fully *illuminated* with the mysteries of that modern philosophy, which has proved the destruction of religion on the continent of Europe and which has already inflicted a most painful wound on the principles of religion and morals among our own citizens.——Even the most careless observer will remark, that infidelity, and a deleterious philosophy, daily gain ground among us, to the prejudice of the doctrines of our forefathers; and it ought to be known, that Mr. Jefferson is the founder of them in this country.——I here speak the language of truth, without favour on the one hand, or prejudice on the other: It is to be hoped that Rhode-Island will follow the example of her New-England neighbours, and chuse such electors as will give their votes for ADAMS and PINCKNEY.

INVESTIGATOR.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

RELIGION and politics are important subjects.——Their relation to each other deserves a deliberate and impartial consideration. A writer in the last Mercury remarks, *Place but the rod once in those hands which are directed by a conviction that the union of politics and religion is necessary to the support of an energetic government, and you are under a religious tyranny at once.* This remark appears to be made in reference to President *Adams*, at least to those who plead for his support on the principle of his being a man of religion.—But in what sense has President *Adams* attempted to connect religion and politics? Or in what improper sense do those in favor of his continuance in office suggest, they ought to be connected?—The union of religion and politics denotes in some cases, the establishment of religion by law; so that a person incures a penalty by not believing certain doctrines, or observing certain institutions, and thus is under a legal necessity of professing and practising them.—This, it is admitted, would be tyrannical; for no one can be compelled to believe: and that which is impossible in nature, religion does not authorize, and it would be the height of despotism to require.—But such an union of politics and religion President *Adams* has never attempted. Politics and Religion may be said to be connected, when men of virtue and religion sustain public offices; and this is the only union at which President *Adams* has aimed.—He has declared, that "a decent respect for the Gospel, shall be with him, a recommendation of persons to public office;" not that he might create a party, who would assist him in establishing religion by law; but simply from a conviction, that under the influence of a respect for religion, persons will be more wise and faithful in the discharge of civil obligations, than if they despised religion.—

It may be objected, that in a free Government public offices ought to be open to all, and to regard religious principles as a motive for appointing persons to office, is to exercise tyranny—But in a Republic no one has any claim to office.—In not being elected, or appointed, he cannot justly complain, for, on this principle nine tenths of society have reason to complain—Further, when it is said, that in a free Government public offices ought to be open all, it cannot be meant, that no qualifications in the candidate ought to be considered: and if the people, or those authorized by them to appoint officers, think a decent respect for the gospel an important qualification, no censure can be passed, unless the principle in itself be wrong. But it may be said, that without regard to the gospel, and merely from self interest, a person may conduct the affairs of society with as much integrity and propriety, as though he were a friend to the Gospel;—but this implies, if the Gospel be the true religion, that virtue and vice may may have the same practical influence; and is, therefore, absurd.

The writer, before mentioned, is a zealous advocate though inconsistently, for the union of politics and religion in the sense now explained: for he objects to a certain political character for having, as he says, "violated the seventh command"—What if he has? If religion ought not to be connected with politics a person may break, not only the seventh commmand, but all the commands, and yet be qualified for any office, even to be at the head of our government: and the greater remove his character is from all religion, the more suitable is he for advancement to public office and influence.

From the present view of the subject, does not the argument in favour of President Adams appear reasonable, that he is the more worthy of his office, for being a man of religion; and because he has considered this an important qualification, in intrusting persons with the public interests?

The difference between him, and the person held up as his competitor, is, in this respect, great:—and should the latter be appointed, the consequences both to the moral and political interests of the country, are to be dreaded. There is yet room to hope, that such an appointment will not take place.——Should human probability fail, yet so long as the appointment is not a fact, we may trust, that the victory of this favoured country over so great an evil, is reserved as a further display of that sovereignty of divine goodness, by which we have heretofore been delivered.

AN AMERICAN.

LATEST *EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.*

BOSTON, Sept. 8.

This day arrived here the fast sailing brig Alert, Capt. RICE, in thirty-one days from Plymouth, England. Papers (London) *to August 4th—Fourteen days later than before received.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

THE evacuation of Egypt by the French has again met with difficulties. The French, we are assured, required that Cairo, Alexandria, and the surrounding country should be declared either independent, or under their protection. The Porte, however, will consent to neither of these proposals; and on the 22d it was unanimously resolved in the Divan to send another army, consisting entirely of Europeans, with a new General in Chief, to Jaffa.

The army of the Grand Vizier, which at first was said to amount to 150,000, is now, by the desertion of the Asiatics, reduced to 20,000.

The plague has likewise broken out in his camp, and one of his best Generals died of it.

VIENNA, (Germany) July 18.

The English have exerted themselves to pervent the negotiations with France; and the Imperial Cabinet will not negotiate but in conjunction with England. ☞ *At least not until it receives the new two millions loan.*

RATISBON, July 10.

We are assured that the Court of Vienna has returned an answer to the First Consul's proposals for Peace, importing that the Emperor wishes for Peace not less than France; but for one that shall be general and durable; and durable it cannot be, if the Cisalpine Republic shall be again established, the existence of which is alike dangerous to the existence of Italy and of the Austrian Hereditary States.—Should, however, the re-establishment of this Republic be made a conditio sine qua non, it remains to be considerd what France will propose for the security and indemnificatiou of Austria. This answer is esteemed so accommodating, that negotiations are expected to be immediately commenced.

July 15.

Yesterday an action took place near Landshut, in which the Archduke Ferdinand was obliged to retreat in the night he received a reinforcement of cavalry and infantry from Gen. Klenau, and marched towards Straubing.—The French continue to deceive the Austrians—the former are now within a league of this city. An armistice alone can preserve us from the enemy.

H. Q. French Army, Hochest, July 13.

The Austrians attacked us yesterday on all our line. The battle lasted all day, and was very bloody. Finally we defeated them and took 200 prisoners, and two pieces of cannon. We had 200 wounded, and as many killed or made prisoners. The Polish soldiers, among the French gave on quarters.

MUNICH, July 16.

Immediately after the arrival of Count Dietrichstein, from Vienna, at the Head-quarters of Gen. Kray, the Generals Moreau and Kray held a conference together on the 13th at Pasdorf, five leagues from this city. After a long negociation, and after each party had receded somewhat from its first demands, yesterday evening, about five o' clock, an armistice was concluded. which may be considered as the dawn of the peace so earnestly hoped for. So soon as the armistice shall be ratified by the Emperor, of which no doubt is entertained, a Congress for a Peace will be held in a neighbouring Imperial city.

AUGSBURGH, July 17.

The head-quarters of Gen. Moreau will now be removed to Angsburgh, where it seems probable the Congress for Peace will be held.

It is said the First Consul Bonaparte, will come to the Congress for a Peace to be held in this city.

MANHEIM, July 19.

The Courier who lately passed through Strasburgh to Paris, has, it is said, given out, that his dispatches imported that the Court of Vienna was willing to enter into negotiations for Peace with France.

LONDON, July 21.

The armistice concluded by the Emperor is considered in general, on the continent, as the most advantageous which could be obtained in existing circumstances, because it secures to him the possession of the three strong places, Philipsburgh, Ulm and Ingolstadt, and affords him time to recruit his armies, to fill his magazines, and to make such changes as he may think necessary in the Commanders of his army.

Previous to the Armistice, which was extended to Germany, the 19th July—the French under Gen. Lecourbe took possession of Feldkirch, Coire, Lucienteig, &c. in the Grison country.

On the Danube, the French had bloody actions with the Austrians, until the 16th July. Their advanced guard even entered Ratisbon; but the armistice put an end to hostilities and both armies are repairing their shattered armours.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

The French are to keep possession of all Suabia, part of Franconia and Bavaria.—The Austrians however to retain Ulm, Ingolstadt, &c. and the Upper and Lower Engadine.—The French to hold Coire.—Twelve days notice are to be given of the recommencement of hostilities.

July 26.

The Ministers of the Northern Powers are about to assemble at Petersburg, for the supposed purpose of concluding on the armed neutrality.

It is reported that the English Minister at the Court of Sweden, has left Stockholm, without being indulged with an interview with the King.

The coalition of the four great Northern Powers seems to require daily more consistency.

Lord Carysfort has departed on an extra mission to Berlin, supposed to relate to the talked-of coalition of neutrals.

July 29.

On Friday evening his Majesty's ships the Nemesis, Terpsichore, le Prevoyante, the Arrow and Nile lugger, fell in with the Franda, a Danish frigate, having under convoy two ships, two brigs, and two galliots.—The Nemesis hailed her, and said she would send her boat on board the convoy. The Danish commander replied, that if she attempted it he would fire into the boat. The Nemesis' boat was then lowered down, with four men and a midshipman in her, ready to go on board the convoy; the Danish frigate immediately fired several shot, which, missing the boat struck the Nemesis, and killed one man. The Nemesis immediately gave the Dane a broadside, when a most spirited action took place, which lasted about 25 minutes, at the end of which time, the Danish frigate being crippled in her rigging, and hull, struck her colours.—Two men were killed, and several wounded on board the Arrow; and eight killed, and a great number wounded on board the Dane.—The Danish frigate and convoy was brought into the Downs on Saturday, but no shore boats are allowed to go alongside, nor are the Danes allowed any communication with the shore.—The telegraph was immediately set to work, and in the evening Capt. Baker, of the Nemesis, set off in a post-chaise and four to wait upon the Admiralty. He arrived in town yesterday morning.

Orders have since reached Deal for our cruizers to capture all ships and vessels sailing under Danish colours.

July 30.

Yesterday Parliament was prorogued previous to its dissolution. His Majesty addressed both Houses in a firm and dignified speech. He congratulared them on the Union between Great-Britain and Ireland which he considered as "the happiest event of his reign."—He adverted to the approaching prospects of an abundant harvest, dissipating the fears of continued scarcity; thanked the Commons for the abundance and liberality of their supplies, and concluded by saying:—

"The course of the campaign upon the continent has, by a sudden reverse, disappointed the sanguine hopes which the situation of affairs at its commencement appeared fully to justify, and has unhappily again exposed a considerable part of Europe to those calamities and dangers from which it had recently been rescued by the brilliant success of my Allies.

"Much as these events are to be regretted, it will always be matter of just satisfaction to me to reflect, that in the course of this important contest, my efforts, and those of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and interests, and for animating and supporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe.

"Notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war, your constancy and firmness have been productive of the most important and lasting advantages in the general situation of affairs; and the determination manifested in your recent declarations and conduct, must afford me the best means of promoting, in conjunction with my Allies, the general interest, and of providing under every circumstance for the honor of my crown, for the happiness of my subjects, and for the security and welfare of every part of the British Empire."

LAST SYMPTOM OF PEACE.

Aug. 4.

It is reported, on the authority of an American gentleman, arrived at Dover, that PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE, between the Austrian and French governments were SIGNED at Paris, the 29th ult. and that intelligence of that event was brought to Calais on Thursday last by express.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore of the 7th inst.

"The accounts are are ſtill more unfavourable. Every perſon ſeems to be on the moving order. Many have gone, and numbers going. I expect this week Baltimore will be almoſt totally deſerted. Deaths reported yeſterday, 34—to-day, 23."

Deaths in Baltimore, for the 48 hours ending this morning (Sept. 8.) at ſun-riſe 49. Total in the hoſpital with the prevailing fever 46

Convaleſcents ſince laſt report 13
Diſcharged cured do 7

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
Secretary, Board of Health.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.

The United States ſhip Warren, of 18 guns, Lieut. Sprout, arrived at Quarantine Road on Tueſday laſt, from the Havanna. We regret to obſerve, by a letter from on board, that Capt. Newman, his ſon, the Lieut. of marines, the boatſwain, his mate, and three midſhipmen, with 36 of the crew, fell victims to "*the fever.*" From the 23d of June to the 28th of Augnſt (ſays the ſame letter) we had upwards of a hundred ſick on board. Our ſituation in this gloomy period was horrid beyond deſcription.

PROVIDENCE, September 11.

On the 3d Inſt. was publicly celebrated, the Anniverſary Commencement of R. I. College. The Proceſſion moved at 10 o'Clock, A. M. to the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe—After a Prayer by the Preſident, the Exerciſes commenced.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of this College.

Benjamin Bourn, jun. John M. Bradford, Thomas Burgeſs, Gaius Conant, Enos Cutler, John G. Dorrance, Royal Farnum, Theodore A. Foſter, Jonathan Gilmore, Daniel Loring, John M'Kie, Moſes Miller, Andrew Rawſon, Liberty Rawſon, Abiel Ruſſell, Gravenner Taft, William R. Theus, Calvin Tilden, Paris J. Tillinghaſt, jun. Nathaniel Todd, Levi Tower, and Daniel Young.

The following Young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College were admitted to the Degree of Maſter of Arts:

Peter A. Alden, Horatio G. Bowen, William Collier, Joſeph B. Cook, Horace Everett, Abijah Draper, Nathan Holman, Samuel King,, Charles O'Screven.

The Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, of Rowley, an Alumnus of Princeton College was admitted ad eundem into R. I. College.

The Honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen:

The Hon. Samuel Elam, Eſq; of Portſmouth (R. I.) George Gibbs jun. of Newport, the Rev. Henry Holcombe, of Savannah (G.) and the Rev. Dr. Gano, of this Town.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the following:

The Rev. Richard Furman, of Charleſton (S. C.) and the Rev. David Parſons, of Amherſt (Maſ.)

The Exerciſes were cloſed by Prayers performed by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

The Evening previous to Commencement, the College Edifice was ſpendidly illuminated.

At the Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the College, the following Gentlemen were choſen as Truſtees, viz.

Mr. Thomas Arnold, in the place of Dr. Iſaac Senter, deceaſed; William Hunter, Eſq. in the place of Francis Malbone, Eſq. reſigned; Thomas Tillinghaſt, Eſq. in the place of Peleg Clarke, Eſq. reſigned; Mr. Samuel G. Arnold, in the place of William Ruſſell, Eſq; reſigned; Col. Chriſtopher Olney, in the place of Samuel Ward, Eſq. reſigned.

Meſſrs. Calvin Park, Moſes Miller, and Enos Cutler, were elected Tutors of the College.

It is with great pleaſure we now announce to the public, that SAMUEL ELAM, Eſq. has, in the courſe of the year paſt, generouſly given to the College *eight hundred dollars*, for the purpoſe of procuring philoſophical apparatus. The numerous and liberal donations of this gentleman to literary inſtitutions, claim the gratitude and reſpect of all friends to ſcience and religion.

OUR *ENVOYS.*

It ſeems a little myſterious, that an arrival from Europe, bringing London dates to Auguſt 4, and Paris dates to July 29, ſhould furniſh nothing deciſive reſpecting our Envoys to France. The Boſton Mercury of yeſterday, from which the late foreign news in this day's paper was extracted, contains only the following article on the ſubject: "We cannot find that the reports current yeſterday of the departure of our Envoys from France, are ſupported by either printed or oral information."

At a Town-Council, holden in and for the town of Providence, on Friday the 12th of Sept. at noon.

FIVE perſons have deceaſed with the Fever ſince Wedneſday laſt—namely, Mrs. Warner, Edward Luther, Betſy Stokes, Ruth Curtis, and Prime Burrill, of which number the three laſt mentioned died at the hoſpital.—Three new caſes have been reported by the phyſicians. Ten perſons now remain ſick, ſix of whom are in town, and four at the hoſpital. By Order

N. W. JACKSON, C. Clerk.

NEWPORT, *Sept.* 16.

☞ The Patrons of the NEWPORT MERCURY, and the Public in general, are reſpectfully informed, that the Publication of the Paper will be continued, by the Widow and Heirs of the deceaſed Editor.——In the preſent Exigency, the Aſſiſtance of a Friend will be afforded, in conducting the Paper for a few Weeks, when ſome permanent Arrangement will be made for that Purpoſe.——In the mean Time, it is hoped that the Public will find a freſh Incitement to its Support, in the Aſſurance that its Emoluments are entirely devoted to the Maintenance of a young and numerous Family.——The Public may alſo be aſſured, that no Exertions ſhall be wanting to give univerſal Satisfaction, by a due attention to the juſt Claims of public Sentiment, and of every portion of our Fellow-Citizens.

The different Branches of the printing Buſineſs will be attended to as uſual, and executed with Punctuality and Diſpatch.

From the moſt probable eſtimation which has been made of the number of *Voters* for Federal Repreſentatives at the late Election, it appears that there muſt have been about 3300—As the Law for the Election of Repreſentatives requires a Majority of the *whole number of Voters* to conſtitute a Choice, there muſt on the above eſtimate be more than 1650 votes to make a Choice of either Repreſentative, in the preſent caſe. The Hon. THOMAS TILLINGHAST, having 2460, it appears highly probable, *that if the questionable Votes were thrown out* he would ſtill have a conſiderable Majority—We have therefore very little heſitation in ſaying that he is Elected—It is certain that there is no choice of the other Repreſentative—a new choice, cannot take place, until after the next Seſſion of the General Aſſembly.

The Hon. *SAMUEL TENNEY* is elected a Repreſentative in Congreſs for the State of New-Hampſhire, in the Place of the Hon. *WILLIAM GORDON*, reſigned;—and,

The Hon. *ABIEL FOSTER, SAMUEL TENNEY,* JOSEPH PIERCE,** and *GEORGE B. UPHAM,** are elected Repreſentatives in the 7th Congreſs for the ſame State.

The Hon. *WILLIS ALSTON, WILLIAM BARRY GROVE, WILLIAM H. HILL, ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, NATHANIEL MACON, JOHN STANLEY,* RICHARD STANFORD*, and *ROBERT WILLIAMS*, are alſo elected for the State of North-Carolina.

* *New Members.*

Died at Jamaica, on the 25th of July laſt, after a ſhort Illneſs, of a malignant Fever, *Peleg Thurston*, late of this Town, a young Man whoſe future Uſefulneſs and Reſpectability was evidently enſured, by his manly and modeſt Deportment, through every Stage of his youthful Education.—Truly amiable in his Manners, courteous to all, warmly affectionate to his Friends, and faithful to the Confidence repoſed in his Integrity, he ſhone a bright Example of Worth while living to the Youth of his Acquaintance, and has left a laſting Monument behind him for them to imitate.

"*Dear Youth, for thee, the gushing Tear*
ſhall flow,
And fond Remembrance in our Boſom glow:
To eaſe a doating Mother's pointed Grief,
A wretched Sister ſeeks ſome kind Relief.
Alas! no Balm of Comfort they can know,
Naught but dire Strains of ſolitary Woe.
Thy trace thy ev'ry Action: Virtue fled,
And mourn thee number'd with the ſilent dead.
While fondly o'er thy Tomb Remembrance hangs,
And view thee fixt in Death's tremendous Fangs
One cheerful Hope, ſhall wipe our Tears away,
"To join thy Spirit, in yon Realms of Day."

Died, on Thurſday morning laſt, after an Illneſs of a few Hours, Mr. HENRY BARBER, Editor of this Paper in the 53d Year of his Age.—His Remains were attended to the Grave by a large Number of his Friends and Fellow-Citizens, and Interred on the Day following.

MARRIED.]—In this Town, Mr. *George S. Hazard*, to Miss *Content Wilbour*, eldeſt Daughter of Mr. Anthony Wilbour.

DIED.]—In this Town, Capt. *William Engs*, ſen. in the 82d Year of his Age.

—Mr. *Edward Davis.*

—At Providence, Yeſterday Morning, of the Epidemic Fever prevailing there, Mr, *Edward Dickens*, Merchant.

—At Fall-River, Mr. *Benjamin Luther*, in the 40th Year of his Age.

*** *Several original Pieces have been received in the Courſe of the paſt Week, which are neceſſarily omitted, for Want of Room.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

SEPT.	Thermo. 7 A.M.	Thermo. 3 P.M.	Deg.	Wind. 7 A.M.	Wind. 3 P.M.	Weather. 7 A.M.	Weather. 3 P.M.
9	66	67		E.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.
10	62	69		E.	E.	Fair.	Do.
11	61	66		NE.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
12	63	70		SE.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
13	70	74½		SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
14	72	74		S.	SW.	Rain.	Fair.
15	64	66		N.	NE.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Sept. 15.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Romeo, Heath, Providence
Fame, Brown, New-York
Semiramis, Dennis, Ditto
Two-Siſters, Earl, Ditto
Polly, Godfrey, Ditto

CLEARED, *For*

Brig Brandy Wine, Arnold, Surinam
Schooner Gen. Greene, Johnſon, Cape-(Francois
Lively, Fulton, Baltimore
Sloop Nancy, Munro, Say-brook
Dolphin, Spencer, Alexandria
Prudence, Dickerſon, Sag-harbor
Betſy, Spencer, Charleſton
Hannah, Northup, Ditto
N-York Packet, Shaw, Havanna
Concord, Bennet, New-York
Polly, Godfrey, Boſton
Betſy, Remington, Charleſton

At a Special COUNCIL, held in Newport Monday, Sept. 15, 1800.

FOR the Information of the Public, this Council think it neceſſary to inform them, That no Perſon now in the Town, nor in either of the Hoſpitals, is ſick, with any malignant Fever or contagious Diſorder; and that there is no new Caſe in this Town neither has been any for Ten Days paſt.

By Order,
J. ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*

VILLAINS!—VILLAINS!

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The STORE of the ſubſcriber was forcibly entered in the night, between the 9th and 10th inſt. by ſome daring Thief or Thieves, and the following articles taken therefrom, viz.——1 piece dark mix'd Caſſimere 12 yards; 1 remnant London brown 1½ yards; 1 ditto ſnuff-colour'd; 1 piece coarſe muſlin; 1 piece Bandannoe handkerchiefs; 8 ſingle do.; 1 piece figur'd jean, yellow ground; 10 or 12 Marſeilles veſt patterns, figur'd; 1 ſprigg'd veſt do. ſilk and cotton border'd; 6 or 8 ſimple veſt do.; figur'd jean; 1 dark pocket handkerchief; 1 piece plain nankeen; 1 remnant do.; 2 pieces pple. calico; dark 4-4, 1 do. 3-4; 1 remnant 4-4 do.; 1 ditto blue figur'd; do. 4-4; 2 do. green figur'd; 4-4 do.; 12 or 15 remnants, from 2 to 12 yards, different colours; 2 dozen ſhawls, different colours; 1 piece womens' black India ſattin, 24 yards; 1 part piece yellow nankeen; 1 ſate do.; 1 ſky-blue do.; 1 green do; 7 yards black perſian; 4 pieces facings, viz. white pink, blue and green; 1 piece ſwill'd mode, 4-4; 1 plain 2-4; 12 yards light-blue luteſtrings; 24 pieces ribbon, figur'd and plain; 1 pair knee-buckles; 16 dollars in caſh, viz. 2 in dollars, 2 in cents, 11 in coppers; remainder in quarters, nine and four-pence half-penny pieces; beſides a number of articles not particularized.——The above Reward will be paid on detection of the Thieves and reſtoration of Property, or Twenty Dollars for the detection and conviction of the Thieves only.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Little-Compton, Sept. 10, 1800.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

To-Morrow EVENING, Sept. 17, 1800. Will be preſented a celebrated Hiſtorical DRAMA called

The BATTLE of HEXHAM,
OR,
The DAYS of OLD

Written by GEORGE COLEMAN, jun. author of the Mountaineers, Inkle and Yarico, &c.

☞ THIS very ſingular performance is founded on hiſtory, and juſtly pictures theſe tranſactions in the civil wars that raged between the two Houſes of York and Lancaſter, diſtinguiſhed by the white and red Roſes. Very capital judges of Theatrical writings, have pronounced this play to be the beſt imitation of *Shakeſpeare*, ever yet ſubmitted to public exhibition.

To which will be added a Comedy in 3 acts (received in London, Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, &c. with applauſe) entitled

ANIMAL MAGNETISM;
OR,
The DOCTOR OUTWITTED.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.
Doors open at 6. Performance commence at 7 o'Clock, P. M. preciſely.
BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.
Days of Performance—Monday—Wedneſday—and Friday.

For the Benefit of the Owners and Underwriters,

Will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. GARDNER'S Wharf, Newport, on Wedneſday the 8th October next, for Caſh on Delivery.

The Ship RUSSELL, 5 Years old, of about 330 Tons Burthen, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, with her Appurtenances, Guns, &c. as the now lies at the Wharf.

Alſo the CARGO of ſaid Ship, conſiſting of

1665 Bags Pondon Coffee.
341 Bags Java Coffee.
301 Bags black Pepper.
106 Bales Cotton.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auctioneers.*
Newport, Sept. 13, 1800.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The Truſtees of Waſhington Academy are to meet at Wickford (agreeably to Adjournment) on the laſt Wedneſday of this Month, at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*
Wickford, Sept. 10, 1800.

N. B. Subſcribers who have not paid their firſt Inſtalment (agreeably to the Tenor of the Subſcription) are requeſted to pay Attention thereto.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, lately occupied by HENRY BARBER, deceaſed; ſtanding on the Lot adjoining Miſs Mumford's, Waſhington-Square.——To be ſold on Condition of being removed off ſaid Lot, without Delay.

Propoſals for the Purchaſe, to be made to Caleb Gardner, Simeon Martin, or Walter Channing.

Newport, Sept. 15. 1800.

☞ *NOTICE.*

The Drawing of the *First Congregational Meeting-House LOTTERY*, will POSITIVELY commence the Firſt Monday in November next.——Tickets to be had of the Managers.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

WALTER CORNELL,
WATCH-MAKER,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a large Aſſortment of New imported Watches, Jewellery and Perfumery, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

TO BE LET,

And immediate Poſſeſſion given,

The SHOP, adjoining the Office of the Newport Mercury, on the Weſt Side.——Enquire at the ſaid Office.

Sept. 15, 1800.

WANTED,

Five or Six Hundred Buſhels of good clean OATS.——Enquire of GILES HOSIER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A One-Maſt BOAT, 12 Feet Keel, about Three Months old, Sloop rigged, and in complete Order.—Apply to ROBERT WOODWARD.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore of the 7th inst.

"The accounts are are ſtill more unfavourable. Every perſon ſeems to be on the moving order. Many have gone, and numbers going. I expect this week Baltimore will be almoſt totally deſerted. Deaths reported yeſterday, 34—to-day, 23."

Deaths in Baltimore, for the 48 hours ending this morning (Sept. 8.) at ſun-riſe 49.
Total in the hoſpital with the prevailing fever 46
Convaleſcents ſince laſt report 13
Diſcharged cured do 7

JOSEPH TOWNSEND,
Secretary, Board of Health.

BOSTON, Sept. 11.

The United States ſhip Warren, of 18 guns, Lieut. Sprout, arrived at Quarantine Road on Tueſday laſt, from the Havanna. We regret to obſerve, by a letter from on board, that Capt. Newman, his ſon, the Lieut. of marines, the boatſwain, his mate, and three midſhipmen, with 36 of the crew, all victims to "*the fever.*" From the 23d of June to the 28th of Auguſt (ſays the ſame letter) we had upwards of a hundred ſick on board. Our ſituation in this gloomy period was horrid beyond deſcription.

PROVIDENCE, September 11.

On the 3d Inſt. was publicly celebrated, the Anniverſary Commencement of R. I. College. The Proceſſion moved at 10 o'Clock, A. M. to the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe—After a Prayer by the Preſident, the Exerciſes commenced.

The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following young Gentlemen, Alumni of this College.

Benjamin Bourn, jun. John M. Bradford, Thomas Burgeſs, Gaius Conant, Enos Cutler, John G. Dorrance, Royal Farnum, Theodore A. Foſter, Jonathan Gilmore, Daniel Loring, John M'Kie, Moſes Miller, Andrew Rawſon, Liberty Rawſon, Abiel Ruſſell, Gravenner Taft, William R. Theus, Calvin Tilden, Paris J. Tillinghaſt, jun. Nathaniel Todd, Levi Tower, and Daniel Young.

The following Young Gentlemen, Alumni of the College were admitted to the Degree of Maſter of Arts:

Peter A. Alden, Horatio G. Bowen, William Collier, Joſeph B. Cook, Horace Everett, Abijah Draper, Nathan Holman, Samuel King,, Charles O'Screven.

The Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, of Rowley, an Alumnus of Princeton College was admitted ad eundem into R. I. College.

The Honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the following Gentlemen:

The Hon. Samuel Elam, Eſq; of Portſmouth (R. I.) George Gibbs jun. of Newport, the Rev. Henry Holcombe, of Savannah (G.) and the Rev. Dr. Gano, of this Town.

The Degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the following:

The Rev. Richard Furman, of Charleſton (S. C.) and the Rev. David Parſons, of Amherſt (Maſ.)

The Exerciſes were cloſed by Prayers performed by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

The Evening previous to Commencement, the College Edifice was ſpendidly illuminated.

At the Annual Meeting of the Corporation of the College, the following Gentlemen were choſen as Truſtees, viz.

Mr. Thomas Arnold, in the place of Dr. Iſaac Senter, deceaſed; William Hunter, Eſq. in the place of Francis Malbone, Eſq. reſigned; Thomas Tillinghaſt, Eſq. in the place of Peleg Clarke, Eſq. reſigned; Mr. Samuel G. Arnold, in the place of William Ruſſell, Eſq; reſigned; Col. Chriſtopher Olney, in the place of Samuel Ward, Eſq. reſigned.

Meſſrs. Calvin Park, Moſes Miller, and Enos Cutler, were elected Tutors of the College.

It is with great pleaſure we now announce to the public, that SAMUEL ELAM, Eſq. has, in the courſe of the year paſt, generouſly given to the College *eight hundred dollars*, for the purpoſe of procuring philoſophical apparatus. The numerous and liberal donations of this gentleman to literary inſtitutions, claim the gratitude and reſpect of all friends to ſcience and religion.

OUR *ENVOYS.*

It ſeems a little myſterious, that an arrival from Europe, bringing London dates to Auguſt 4, and Paris dates to July 29, ſhould furniſh nothing deciſive reſpecting our Envoys to France. The Boſton Mercury of yeſterday, from which the late foreign news in this day's paper was extracted, contains only the following article on the ſubject: "We cannot find that the reports current yeſterday of the departure of our Envoys from France, are ſupported by either printed or oral information."

At a Town-Council, holden in and for the town of Providence, on Friday the 12th of Sept. at noon.

FIVE perſons have deceaſed with the Fever ſince Wedneſday laſt—namely, Mrs. Warner, Edward Luther, Betſy Stokes, Ruth Curtis, and Prime Burrill, of which number the three laſt mentioned died at the hoſpital.—Three new caſes have been reported by the phyſicians. Ten perſons now remain ſick, ſix of whom are in town, and four at the hoſpital. By Order

N. W. JACKSON, C. Clerk.

NEWPORT, *Sept.* 16.

☞ The Patrons of the NEWPORT MERCURY, and the Public in general, are reſpectfully informed, that the Publication of the Paper will be continued, by the Widow and Heirs of the deceaſed Editor.——In the preſent Exigency, the Aſſiſtance of a Friend will be afforded, in conducting the Paper for a few Weeks, when ſome permanent Arrangement will be made for that Purpoſe.——In the mean Time, it is hoped that the Public will find a freſh Incitement to its Support, in the Aſſurance that its Emoluments are entirely devoted to the Maintenance of a young and numerous Family.——The Public may alſo be aſſured, that no Exertions ſhall be wanting to give univerſal Satisfaction, by a due attention to the juſt Claims of public Sentiment, and of every portion of our Fellow-Citizens.

The different Branches of the printing Buſineſs will be attended to as uſual, and executed with Punctuality and Diſpatch.

From the moſt probable eſtimation which has been made of the number of *Voters* for Federal Repreſentatives at the late Election, it appears that there muſt have been about 3300—As the Law for the Election of Repreſentatives requires a Majority of the *whole number of Voters* to conſtitute a Choice, there muſt on the above eſtimate be more than 1650 votes to make a Choice of either Repreſentative, in the preſent caſe. The Hon. THOMAS TILLINGHAST, having 2460, it appears highly probable, *that if the queſtionable Votes were thrown out* he would ſtill have a conſiderable Majority—We have therefore very little heſitation in ſaying that he is Elected—It is certain that there is no choice of the other Repreſentative—a new choice, cannot take place, until after the next Seſſion of the General Aſſembly.

The Hon. *SAMUEL TENNEY* is elected a Repreſentative in Congreſs for the State of New-Hampſhire, in the Place of the Hon. *WILLIAM GORDON*, reſigned;—and,

The Hon. *ABIEL FOSTER, SAMUEL TENNEY,* JOSEPH PIERCE,** and *GEORGE B. UPHAM,** are elected Repreſentatives in the 7th Congreſs for the ſame State.

The Hon. *WILLIS ALSTON, WILLIAM BARRY GROVE, WILLIAM H. HILL, ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, NATHANIEL MACON, JOHN STANLEY,* RICHARD STANFORD*, and *ROBERT WILLIAMS*, are alſo elected for the State of North-Carolina.

* *New Members.*

Died at Jamaica, on the 25th of July laſt, after a ſhort Illneſs, of a malignant Fever, *Peleg Thurſton*, late of this Town, a young Man whoſe future Uſefulneſs and Reſpectability was evidently enſured, by his manly and modeſt Deportment, through every Stage of his youthful Education.—Truly amiable in his Manners, courteous to all, warmly affectionate to his Friends, and faithful to the Confidence repoſed in his Integrity, he ſhone a bright Example of Worth while living to the Youth of his Acquaintance, and has left a laſting Monument behind him for them to imitate.

"*Dear Youth, for thee, the guſhing Tear ſhall flow,*
And fond Remembrance in our Boſom glow:
To eaſe a doating Mother's pointed Grief,
A wretched Sister ſeeks ſome kind Relief.
Alas! no Balm of Comfort they can know,
Nought but dire Strains of ſolitary Woe.
They trace thy ev'ry latent Virtue fled,
And mourn thee number'd with the ſilent dead.
While fondly o'er thy Tomb Remembrance hangs,
And view thee fixt in Death's tremendous Fangs
One cheerful Hope, ſhall wipe our Tears away,
"*To join thy Spirit, in yon Realms of Day.*"

Died, on Thurſday morning laſt, after an Illneſs of a few Hours, Mr. HENRY BARBER, Editor of this Paper in the 53d Year of his Age.—His Remains were attended to the Grave by a large Number of his Friends and Fellow-Citizens, and Interred on the Day following.

MARRIED.]—In this Town, Mr. *George S. Hazard*, to Miſs *Content Wilbour*, eldeſt Daughter of Mr. Anthony Wilbour.

DIED.]—In this Town, Capt. *William Engs*, ſen. in the 82d Year of his Age.

—Mr. *Edward Davis.*

—At Providence, Yeſterday Morning, of the Epidemic Fever prevailing there, Mr, *Edward Dickens*, Merchant.

—At Fall-River, Mr. *Benjamin Luther*, in the 40th Year of his Age.

*** *Several original Pieces have been received in the Courſe of the paſt Week, which are neceſſarily omitted, for Want of Room.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

SEPT.	Thermo. 7 A. M. Deg.	Thermo. 3 P. M. Deg.	Wind. 7 A. M.	Wind. 3 P. M.	Weather. 7 A. M.	Weather. 3 P. M.
9	66	67	E.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.
10	62	69	E.	E.	Fair.	Do.
11	61	66	NE.	SE.	Fair.	Do.
12	63	70	SE.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
13	70	74½	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
14	72	74	S.	SW.	Rain.	Fair.
15	64	66	N.	NE.	Fair.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of NEWPORT, Sept. 15.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Romeo, Heath,	Providence
Fame, Brown,	New-York
Semiramis, Dennis,	Ditto
Two-Siſters, Earl,	Ditto
Polly, Godfrey,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Brandy Wine, Arnold,	Surinam
Schooner Gen. Greene, Johnſon,	Cape-(Francois
Lively, Fulton,	Baltimore
Sloop Nancy, Munro,	Say-brook
Dolphin, Spencer,	Alexandria
Prudence, Dickerſon,	Sag-harbor
Betſy, Spencer,	Charleſton
Hannah, Northup,	Ditto
N-York Packet, Shaw,	Havanna
Concord, Bennet,	New-York
Polly, Godfrey,	Boſton
Betſy, Remington,	Charleſton

At a Special COUNCIL, held in Newport Monday, Sept. 15, 1800.

FOR the Information of the Public, this Council think it neceſſary to inform them, That no Perſon now in the Town, nor in either of the Hoſpitals, is ſick, with any malignant Fever or contagious Diſorder; and that there is no new Caſe in this Town neither has been any for Ten Days paſt.

By Order,
J. ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*

VILLAINS!—VILLAINS!

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The STORE of the ſubſcriber was forcibly entered in the night, between the 9th and 10th inſt. by ſome daring Thief or Thieves, and the following articles taken therefrom, viz.——1 piece dark mix'd Caſſimere 12 yards; 1 remnant London brown 1½ yards; 1 ditto ſnuff-colour'd; 1 piece coarſe muſlin; 1 piece Bandannoe handkerchiefs; 8 ſingle do.; 1 piece figur'd jean, yellow ground; 10 or 12 Marſeilles veſt patterns, figur'd; 1 ſprigg'd veſt do. ſilk and cotton border'd; 6 or 8 ſingle veſt do.; figur'd jean; 1 dark pocket handkerchief; 1 piece plain nankeen; 1 remnant do.; 2 pieces pple. calico; dark 4-4, 1 do. 3-4; 1 remnant 4-4 do.; 1 ditto blue figur'd; do. 4-4; 2 do. green figur'd; 4-4 do.; 12 or 15 remnants, from 2 to 12 yards, different colours; 2 dozen ſhawls, different colours; 1 piece womens' black India ſattin, 24 yards; 1 part piece yellow pelong; 1 ſlate do.; 1 ſky-blue do.; 1 green do; 7 yards black perſian; 4 pieces farcenets, viz. white pink, blue and green; 1 piece twill'd mode, 4-4; 1 plain 2-4; 10 yards light-blue luteſtrings; 24 pieces ribbon, figur'd and plain; 1 pair knee-buckles; 10 dollars in caſh, viz. 2 in dollars, 2 in cents, 14 in coppers; remainder in quarters, nine and four-pence half-penny pieces; beſides a number of articles not particularized.——The above Reward will be paid on detection of the Thieves and reſtoration of Property, or Twenty Dollars for the detection and conviction of the Thieves only.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Little-Compton, Sept. 10, 1800.

THEATRE.
NEWPORT.

To-Morrow EVENING, Sept. 17, 1800.
Will be preſented a celebrated Hiſtorical DRAMA called

The BATTLE of HEXHAM,
OR,
The DAYS of OLD

Written by GEORGE COLEMAN, jun. author of the Mountaineers, Inkle and Yarico, &c.

☞ THIS very ſingular performance is founded on hiſtory, and juſtly pictures thoſe tranſactions in the civil wars that raged between the two Houſes of York and Lancaſter, diſtinguiſhed by the white and red Roſes. Very capital judges of Theatrical writings, have pronounced this play to be the beſt imitation of *Shakeſpeare*, ever yet ſubmitted to public exhibition.

To which will be added a Comedy in 3 acts (received in London, Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, &c. with applauſe) entitled

ANIMAL MAGNETISM;
OR,
The DOCTOR OUTWITTED.

Tickets may be had at the Theatre.
Doors open at 6, Performance commence at 7 o'Clock, P. M. preciſely.
BOXES, One Dollar—PIT, Half a Dollar—GALLERY, 25 Cents.
Days of Performance—Monday—Wedneſday—and Friday.

For the Benefit of the Owners and Underwriters,

Will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Mr. GARDNER's Wharf, Newport, on Wedneſday the 8th October next, for Caſh on Delivery.

The Ship RUSSELL, 5 Years old, of about 330 Tons Burthen, mounting 10 Carriage Guns, with her Appurtenances, Guns, &c. as ſhe now lies at ſaid Wharf.

Alſo the CARGO of ſaid Ship, conſiſting of

1665 Bags Bourbon Coffee.
341 Bags Java Coffee.
301 Bags black Pepper.
106 Bales Cotton.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auctioneers.*
Newport, Sept. 13, 1800.

WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The Truſtees of Waſhington Academy are to meet at Wickford (agreeably to Adjournment) on the laſt Wedneſday of this Month, at 10 o'Clock, A. M.

DANIEL E. UPDIKE, *Sec'ry.*
Wickford, Sept. 10, 1800.

N. B. Subſcribers who have not paid their firſt Inſtalment (agreeably to the Tenor of the Subſcription) are requeſted to pay Attention thereto.

FOR SALE,

The Houſe, lately occupied by HENRY BARBER, deceaſed; ſtanding on the Lot adjoining Miſs Mumford's, Waſhington-Square.——To be ſold, on Condition of being removed off ſaid Lot, without Delay.

Propoſals for the Purchaſe, to be made to Caleb Gardner, Simeon Martin, or Walter Channing.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

☞ *NOTICE.*

The Drawing of the *First Congregational Meeting-House LOTTERY*, will POSITIVELY commence the Firſt Monday in November next.——Tickets to be had of the Managers.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

WALTER CORNELL,
WATCH-MAKER,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

That he has received a large Aſſortment of New imported Watches, Jewellery and Perfumery, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

TO BE LET,

And immediate Poſſeſſion given,
The SHOP, adjoining the Office of the Newport Mercury, on the Weſt Side.——Enquire at the ſaid Office.

Sept. 15, 1800.

WANTED,

Five or Six Hundred Buſhels of good clean OATS.——Enquire of
GILES HOSIER.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A One-Maſt BOAT, 12 Feet Keel, about Three Months old, Sloop rigged, and in complete Order.—Apply to
ROBERT WOODWARD.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1800.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s STORE,

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewiſe received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of ſuperior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Preſs Papers.—A large and general Aſſortment of School-Books, Wholeſale and Retail, as low as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Inſtruments, &c. &c. with almoſt every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a ſmall Aſſortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the lateſt Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be ſold at the Boſton Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as uſual, with daily Additions of the Neweſt Publications—ſuch as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, August 26, 1800.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Newport Inſurance Company, that the Payment of the two Inſtalments on the Stock of ſaid Company, due on the firſt Monday of October next, are ſuſpended until the firſt Monday of January, 1801.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL E'AM, Preſident.

Atteſt. J DENISON, Sec'ry.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or ſingle Barrel

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The faſt ſailing Brig Hope,

Burthen 120 Tons, 9 Months old, can be put in Order for Sea in a few Days.

ALSO,

40 Boxes white Havanna Sugar—59 Do. brown Do. intitled to Drawback, imported in ſaid Brig.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel.——Apply to

E. SHEARMAN & SON.

Newport, 19th August, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has juſt Received by the laſt Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.

A new Supply of

English and India GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ready for ſale,

By *O. FARNSWORTH,*

At his printing-office in Thames-ſtreet, Newport, a few doors north of the Coffee-Houſe, a handſome 12mo. volume, very neatly bound and lettered, entitled,

Memory of

WASHINGTON:

Compriſing a Sketch of his *LIFE* and *CHARACTER*; and the National Teſtimonials of Reſpect.—Alſo, a Collection of EULOGIES and ORATIONS; with a copious Appendix:

To which is prefixed an accurate Copper-plate of the Portrait of WASHINGTON.

Auguſt 25, 1800.

☞ *Subſcribers are requeſted to call for their Books.*

Freſh TEAS,

Juſt Received, per Ship ANN *and* HOPE, *from CANTON,*

BOHEA,

Hyſon,

Souchong—and

Chulang,

FOR SALE, BY

EARL & WHITEHORNE.

ALSO,

Sea-Iſland Cotton by the Bag, and Windſor Chairs by the Dozen.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,

Swedes Iron,

Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,

And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th. 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity, and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July 15, 1800.*

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE First Collection Diſtrict, State of RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport, August 20, 1800.

YOU are hereby notified, that the Tax which has been aſſeſſed upon Dwelling-Houſes, Lands and Slaves, within this Diſtrict, by Virtue of an Act of Congreſs paſſed the 14th of July, 1798, entitled "An Act to lay and collect a Direct Tax," became due and payable on the 13th Day of May laſt; and that I will attend at the Dwelling-Houſe of *JOHN LAWTON*, Innholder in ſaid Diſtrict, every Wedneſday, and Saturday from Ten o'Clock in the Morning until Sunſet, to collect the ſame, from and after the Date hereof, until the firſt Day of October next of which, all Perſons concerned are to take Notice.

IN Conformity to the 6th Section of the Act aforeſaid, a full and correct Copy of the Tax-Liſt remains in the Office of the Surveyor of the Revenue for Firſt Aſſeſſment Diſtrict, open to the Inſpection of all Perſons inclined to inſpect the ſame.

JOHN A. COLLINS,

Collector of the First District.

FOR SALE,

Five Lots of LAND, ſituate in Newport, a little Eaſtward of *FRANCIS BRINLEY*'s Rope-Walk; containing from Three and an Half to about Six Acres each, laid out by accurate Survey—having a Spring of durable Water except at very dry Seaſons; ſo ſituated, that by Means of a Lane, laid out for the common Uſe of all the Lots, each Purchaſer will have Acceſs to the Spring.

The above Lots will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes, on the 18th Day of September next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. if not previouſly ſold.—Terms to be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

A Plan of ſaid Lots may be ſeen, at any Time previous to ſaid Sale, by applying to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, 25th Auguſt, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, Cuſtomers, and others, he has juſt received

A beautiful and general Aſſortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Of the lateſt Importations—

Which he is now ſelling at the loweſt Prices poſſible.

He has likewiſe a Parcel of the beſt Ladies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

HAZARD & GARDNER

In Addition to their choice Aſſortment of Groceries—have lately received a ſmall Invoice of

Faſhionable aſſorted Glaſs-Ware.

—*ALSO*—

Mace.
Black Pepper by the Bag or leſs.
New-York Brown Soap, by the Box or Do.
And Genuine Eſſence of Spruce.

August 11.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
Tea Caddies
Waiters
Boglipores.

} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.

Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Greas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings, Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarſnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

☞ Juſt received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Aſſortment of Purſtrings, and Mens' beſt black Sattins.

Newport, July 28, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has just Received,

A new Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Of the lateſt Importation, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alſo—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.

Newport, June 2, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Corcage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Cuſtomers, and ſolicit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER's *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; ſugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; allſpice; pepper; muſtard; coarſe, fine and blown ſalt; ſalt fiſh; founding leads; ſail-needles; fiſhing leads, lines, and fiſh-hooks of all ſorts; cane and hemlock fiſhing-poles; flints, powder, ſhot and muſket-balls; gun-locks; ſtock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and ſcupper-nails; braſs and wooden cocks; large and ſmall gimlets; cork-ſcrews; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; ſegars; large and ſmall decanters; vinegar cruets; pints, half, and quarter, tumblers; four different ſorts of wine-glaſſes; ſalt-cellers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and diſhes; plates of three ſizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and ſaucers; ſugar pots; waſh baſons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; ſtone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glaſſes; common ditto; houſe, ſcrubbing, tar, white-waſh, and ſhoe-bruſhes; ladles and tormentors; ſickles; pen,-jack, and caſe-knives and forks; iron and metal ſpoons; men's, women's, and children's, ſhoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; neſts of tubs, boxes, and meaſures; pails; ſieves; wooden bowls; mops; redwood; roll brimſtone; large and ſmall Nova-Scotia and Engliſh grind-ſtones, &c.

Newport, August 25, 1800.

WILLIAM R. WILDER,

BOOK-SELLER and STATIONER, in Thames-Street,

Nearly oppoſite Meſſrs. *GIBBS* and *CHANNING*'s STORE,

Has juſt received a freſh Supply of PAPER-HANGINGS, of 50 different Figures, which will be Sold at the Manufactory Prices.—He has likewiſe received 300 Reams of Writing-Paper, of different Sizes, Prices and Qualities.—150 Reams of Wrapping-Paper, of ſuperior Quality; 100 Dozen Bonnet, or Preſs Papers.—A large and general Aſſortment of School-Books, Wholeſale and Retail, as low as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Red Morocco Pocket-Books, with and without Inſtruments, by the Dozen or Single; Seamen's Books, Charts, Scales and Dividers; Mathematical Inſtruments, &c. &c. with almoſt every Article in the Stationary Line.

Together with a ſmall Aſſortment of Books—in the various Branches of Polite Literature of the lateſt Publications, which with his former Collection make upwards of 2000 Volumes—all of which will be ſold at the Boſton Prices.

His CIRCULATING-LIBRARY kept as uſual, with daily Additions of the Neweſt Publications—ſuch as Novels, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

All Favours, however trifling, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, August 26, 1800.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Newport Inſurance Company, that the Payment of the two Inſtalments on the Stock of ſaid Company, due on the firſt Monday of October next, are ſuſpended until the firſt Monday of January, 1801.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

SAMUEL E'AM, Preſident.

Atteſt. J. DENISON, Sec'ry.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1800.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has, in addition to her former aſſortment, very handſome Morocco and cloth ſhoes, by the dozen or ſingle pair; kid ditto; lappet, embroidered and plain muſlins; elegant lace and cypreſs gauze for veils and trimmings; black ditto; ſhawls; black muſlins; white and colour'd kid gloves; common ditto; boys beaver hats.

Alſo, a new ſupply of China and crockery.—All the above articles, with many others, ſhe will ſell as low as can be purchaſed in Newport.

RYE FLOUR,

By the Quantity, or ſingle Barrel

FOR SALE, BY

C. FOWLER & *Company.*

Newport, May 26, 1800.

FOR SALE,

The faſt ſailing Brig Hope, Burthen 120 Tons, 9 Months old, can be put in Order for Sea in a few Days.

ALSO,

40 Boxes white Havanna Sugar—59 Do. brown Do. intitled to Drawback, imported in ſaid Brig.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel.——Apply to

E. SHEARMAN & SON.

Newport, 19th August, 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Has juſt Received by the laſt Ships, via Philadelphia, and has for Sale, Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-ſtreet.

A new Supply of

Engliſh and India GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which makes his Aſſortment complete.

He has alſo for Sale, Window-Glaſs 10 by 12 per Box, and a very handſome Aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, well aſſorted.

Likewiſe Pork per Barrel, and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead.

Any of the above Articles will be ſold cheap for Caſh or approved Notes.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ready for ſale,

By *O. FARNSWORTH,*

At his printing-office in Thames-ſtreet, Newport, a few doors north of the Coffee-Houſe, a handſome 12mo. volume, very neatly bound and lettered, entitled,

Memory of

WASHINGTON.

Compriſing a Sketch of his *LIFE* and *CHARACTER*; and the National Teſtimonials of Reſpect.——Alſo, a Collection of EULOGIES and ORATIONS; with a copious Appendix.

To which is preſixed an accurate Copper-plate of the Portrait of WASHINGTON.

Auguſt 25, 1800.

☞ *Subſcribers are requeſted to call for their Books.*

Freſh TEAS,

Juſt Received, per Ship ANN *and* HOPE, *from CANTON,*

BOHEA,

Hyſon,

Souchong—and

Chulang,

FOR SALE, BY

EARL & WHITEHORNE.

ALSO,

Sea-Iſland Cotton by the Bag, and Windſor Chairs by the Dozen.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN

HAS FOR SALE,

St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp,

Swedes Iron,

Souchong Tea, per Cheſt,

And Molaſſes, per Hogſhead.

Newport, Sept. 24th. 1799.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,

Have for Sale at their Store on Baniſter's Wharf,

BROWN SUGAR by the Hogſhead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogſhead; Molaſſes by the Hogſhead; Flour by the Barrel, Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Roſin by the Barrel; Powder by the Caſk; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; Iron Cabouſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; a few Boxes of Havanna Sugar and genuine SPANISH SEGARS.

—ALSO—

Honey by the Hogſhead or Gallon, New-York Soap by the Box, and two large Scale Beams.

—LIKEWISE—

LIQUORS, of the beſt Kind, a general Aſſortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Aſſortment of which they propoſe to be conſtantly ſupplied with.——Fiſhing Parties, Maſters of Packets Paſſengers, &c. may be ſupplied at ſaid Store on the ſhorteſt Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER,

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his Friends, in the Town and Country,

THAT he has lately received a freſh Supply of ſuch Goods as are uſually ſold at his Store, conſiſting generally of

Brandy in Pipes—4th Proof, entitled to Drawback.

Sherry Wine in Ditto—entitled to Drawback—very good.

Ditto in Quarter-Caſks.

Port-Wine in Pipes—of an excellent Quality.

India Sugars—Loaf Sugar by the Hundred, or leſs Quantity—brown Sugar by the Hogſhead.

Boſton Chocolate, freſh—a few Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits.

Geneva by the Caſk, and Pepper by the Bag.

Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, or leſs Quantity, and a few Caſes of Florence Oil.—the Whole of which will be ſold as low as at any Store in Newport, for Caſh, or approved Notes.

Alſo, a few Boxes of PIPES—of various Sizes. *July 15, 1800.*

WHITE-LEAD, LINSEED-OIL.

A freſh Supply of the above Articles, with a general Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, for ſale by

JAMES TAYLOR, & CO.

☞ Drugs & Medicines, Wholeſale and Retail, as uſual.

Newport, April 7, 1800.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE Firſt Collection Diſtrict, State of RHODE-ISLAND.

Newport, August 20, 1800.

YOU are hereby notified, that the Tax which has been aſſeſſed upon Dwelling-Houſes, Lands and Slaves, within this Diſtrict, by Virtue of an Act of Congreſs paſſed the 14th of July, 1798, entitled "An Act to lay and collect a Direct Tax," became due and payable on the 13th Day of May laſt; and that I will attend at the Dwelling-Houſe of *JOHN LAWTON*, Innholder in ſaid Diſtrict, every Wedneſday, and Saturday from Ten o'Clock in the Morning until Sunſet, to collect the ſame, from and after the Date hereof, until the firſt Day of October next of which, all Perſons concerned are to take Notice.

IN Conformity to the 6th Section of the Act aforeſaid, a full and correct Copy of the Tax-Liſt remains in the Office of the Surveyor of the Revenue for Firſt Aſſeſſment Diſtrict, open to the Inſpection of all Perſons inclined to inſpect the ſame.

JOHN A. COLLINS,

Collector of the First District.

FOR SALE,

Five Lots of LAND, ſituate in Newport, a little Eaſtward of *FRANCIS BRINLEY*'s Rope-Walk; containing from Three and an Half to about Six Acres each, laid out by accurate Survey—having a Spring of durable Water except at very dry Seaſons; ſo ſituated, that by Means of a Lane, laid out for the common Uſe of all the Lots, each Purchaſer will have Acceſs to the Spring.

The above Lots will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes, on the 18th Day of September next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. if not previouſly ſold.—Terms to be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

A Plan of ſaid Lots may be ſeen, at any Time previous to ſaid Sale, by applying to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, 25th August, 1800.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.

Beſt London White Lead.

Spaniſh Brown.

Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.

Stone and Spruce Yellow.

Red Lead, Patent Yellow.

Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.

Gold & Silver Leaf.

Letharge, White Vitrol.

Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.

Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.

Camel's Hair Pencils.

Spirits of Turpentine.

Bright Varniſh.

Black Ditto.

Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND

Takes this Method to inform his Friends, Cuſtomers, and others, he has juſt received

A beautiful and general Aſſortment of

SUMMER GOODS,

Of the lateſt Importations—

Which he is now ſelling at the loweſt Prices poſſible.

He has likewiſe a Parcel of the beſt Ladies Kid and Morocco SLIPPERS.

June 27, 1800.

HAZARD & GARDNER

In Addition to their choice Aſſortment of Groceries—have lately received a ſmall Invoice of

Faſhionable aſſorted Glaſs-Ware.

—*ALSO*—

Mace.

Black Pepper by the Bag or leſs.

New-York Brown Soap, by the Box or Do.

And Genuine Eſſence of Spruce.

August 11.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.

Tea Caddies

Waiters

Boglipores.

Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Newport, June 25, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas a-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Expertation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Sept. 2, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,

HYSON,

SOUCHONG—and

BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to acquaint his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Houſe, at the North Corner of Baniſter's Wharf, in Thames-ſtreet, and directly oppoſite Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe,

Where he has for Sale, as uſual,

An elegant Variety of FASHIONABLE GOODS, adapted to the preſent Seaſon, among which are a beautiful Aſſortment of Calicoes, Chintzes, Ginghams, Linens, Nankeens, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Do. White ribbed Cotton Stockings, Do. Hemp, Ladies black and white long Silk Gloves, Sarſnetts, Pelongs, Silk Shawls, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

☞ Juſt received by the Sloop General Greene, a beautiful Aſſortment of Lutestrings, and Mens' beſt black Sattins.

Newport, July 28, 1800.

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has juſt Received,

A new Supply of

SPRING GOODS,

Of the lateſt Importation, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Alſo—A large Quantity of Floor and Stair Carpeting, by the Piece or Yard.

Newport, June 2, 1800.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has juſt received, at his STORE, *oppoſite General MARTIN's,*

A new Supply of

SUMMER GOODS,

which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo a Number of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

DANIEL W. BARKER & Co.

Hereby inform the Public, that they have for Sale, at their Ropewalk at the South End of the Town, Bolt-Rope; Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions; Rigging by the Suit, turned out at the ſhorteſt Notice, and manufactured equal to any in the United States.

They return their Thanks to their Cuſtomers, and ſolicit a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, July 21, 1800.

To be Sold, by

JOHN THURSTON,

On BANISTER's *Wharf,*

Brandy; rum; cherry; current wine; London porter; vinegar; ſugar; tea; coffee; chocolate; flour; rice; allſpice; pepper; muſtard; coarſe, fine and blown ſalt; ſalt fiſh; ſounding leads; ſail-needles; fiſhing leads, lines, and fiſh-hooks of all ſorts; cane and hemlock fiſhing-poles; flints, powder, ſhot and muſket-balls; gun-locks; ſtock-locks; coffee-mills; pump, clapper and ſcupper-nails; braſs and wooden cocks; large and ſmall gimlets; cork-ſcrews; writing-paper, ink and quills; negro-head and cut tobacco; ſegars; large and ſmall decanters; vinegar cruets; pint, half, and quarter, tumblers; four different ſorts of wine-glaſſes; ſalt-cellers.

Blue and white, yellow and blue edged platters and diſhes; plates of three ſizes; quart and pint bowls; tea and coffee pots; three, two, and one, quart pitchers; cups and ſaucers; ſugar pots; waſh baſons; chamber pots, &c.

Philadelphia milk-pans; ſtone pots and jugs, from three gallons to one quart; long pipes; corks; twine; patent time-glaſſes; common ditto; houſe, ſcrubbing, tar, white-waſh, and ſhoe-bruſhes; ladles and tormentors; ſickles; pen, jack, and caſe-knives and forks; iron and metal ſpoons; men's, women's, and children's, ſhoes and boots; bunting and ready-made colours; neſts of tubs, boxes, and meaſures; pails; ſieves; wooden bowls; mops; redwood; roll brimſtone; large and ſmall Nova-Scotia and Engliſh grind-ſtones, &c.

Newport, August 25, 1800.